Nippon Times

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Poll Law Reform Is Given Approval By Lower House

Mooted Bill, With Amendment By Progressives, Given Majority Vote

The vital measure providing for revision of the Election Law was passed by a majority vote in the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon.

The session opened at 1:35 p.m. when a resolution regarding aid to Japanese residents overseas was unanimously passed.

A bill for ex post facto approval of the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 issued in relation to acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration was introduced and following explanatory remarks by Wataru Narahashi, President of the Cabinet Board of Legislation, was referred to the committee in charge.

Another bill providing for appropriating funds to encourage trade was introduced and was also referred to the committee in charge following explanation of the bill by Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister.

The bill providing for revision of the Election Law which had been under prolonged deliberations at committee meetings was then introduced and amendments to the original bill were submitted by representatives of the Progressive, Liberal and Social Democratic parties. The amendment by the Progressives was adopted by majority names in the plural ballot to two in the electorate whose candidates are less than 10 and three in the district where the candidates exceed 11.

The plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives was opened at 10:43 a.m., Tuesday morning when interpellations were made by Ichiro Shoji, Liberal, on the question of official discipline Prime Minister Shidehara responded.

Tokuju Akama, Independent, *questioned whether the shipment of rice would be smoothly made*, and Prime Minister Shidehara answered that as soon as the Diet session is over, all State Ministers will visit various parts of the country to appeal to the farmers to ship out their rice.

Chozaburo Mizutani, Social Democrat, questioned the Government interpretation of the Emperor System, quoting the report that in an interview granted on September 23, to foreign correspondents, His Majesty the Emperor had expressed a hope that Japan's democracy would take after the British system, and the Prime Minister's statement given to Glen Babb, A. P. correspondent, in November that he expected a political structure like that of Britain.

In reply to his question, the Prime Minister said that he could not say anything respecting the Emperor's words, but explained that in answer to the question asked by the correspondent, about the meaning of the expression, "The Emperor is sacred and inviolable" he had said that the Emperor does no wrong and the State Ministers bear entire responsibility. He also said that the words expressed by His Majesty the Emperor to foreign correspondents were not necessarily reported correctly.

Mizutani blamed the Prime Minister for negligence in that he failed to take proper step when it was known that His Majesty's wish had been erroneously reported, at this time when the position of His Majesty was so seriously discussed, and even the Emperor's responsibility was talked of. The Japanese people and the world believed that the report was true, and as the Prime Minister had been silent on this point, there was danger of the outline of the proposed revision of the Constitution being interpreted as being along this line, Mizutani further said.

In reply, the Prime Minister said that this report and the revision of the Constitution are two different matters, and that he did not wish to touch upon His Majesty's words.

Then, State Minister Dr. Joji Matsumoto said that the constitution of democratic nations is observed to tend toward a British type of democracy, but in its legal nature, each nation has its own particular form. The British constitution is in its interpreation very versatile, but Japan cannot adopt that type, he said. It is expected that the Japanese Constitution finally will approach the nature of the British constitution because of the universality of democratic tendency.

Mizutani said then that because the late Prince Ito had adopted the Prussian constitution in opposition to the then public opinion that supported the British type, the despotic rule as seen today was caused. He further said that although Minister Matsumoto remarked at the Diet recently that no revision would be made in Articles concerning the sovereign right of the Emperor, unless those Articles from One to Five concerning the Emperor's sovereign right are revised, the danger of democratic politics being threatened with destruction cannot be removed.

Minister Matsumoto said that the technical discussion of the revision of the Constitution is still premature, and that what he intends agrees after all with what Mizutani insists on. Only in regard to its legal technicalities, he thought that the democratic propellation of Japanese politics can be attained without adopting the articles of the British Constitution, Minister Matsumoto said.

The revision of the Constitution should be loudly discussed at the coming general election, and through its discussion the manifestation of the people's will that will be the propelling force of the democratic politics can be realized, Mizutani further said. He also questioned if the desired democratic reformation can be attained without revising Articles one to five of the Constitution, and what was meant by the reduction in Sovereign authority. How has the opinion of Communists for the abolition of the Emperor system arisen, he questioned. Minister Matsumoto answered that the object can be attained without revising Articles One to Five of the Constitution and that the Sovereign authority can be reduced by the expansion of the authority of the Diet. The Communists' opinion on the abolition of the Emperor system has not yet such ground as to be seriously treated. There are many instances of minor details of the constitution which could not guarantee the freedom of that country, he said. The "political structure" mentioned in the Potsdam Proclamation can be interpreted in many ways, and according to his interpretation, he is confident that the object will be attained even by retaining Articles One to Five of the constitution, Minister Matsumoto said.

He went to say that the execution by the Emperor of his rights of rule should be restricted by some conditions. Reducion of the Emperor's prerogatives, he said, should be so effected as to prevent the abuse of these prerogatives which might have happened in th past.

Mizutani then asked to know whether the Government was disposed to add a phrase regarding "rights and freedom of labor" in the Constitution.

Dr. Matsumoto replied by saying that he doubted the practical eyect of the suggesion because French history shows failures in the efforts to legislate the rights of labor. Although he approved of the plan insofar as fundamental political theory was concerned, Dr. Matsumoto pointed to the technical difficulty if the plan is to be expressly stipulated in the Constitution.

He promised to pay consideration to the enthusiastic desire for stipulation of the rights and freedom of labor which was manifested by the members of the labor committee who were the authors of the draft Labor Union Law and expressed his willingness to listen to suggestions for adequate concrete plans to make it a law.

The Social Democrat interpellator, quoting Prince Higashikuni, former Prime Minister, in regard to the proposed surrender of personal properties, asked to know whether the Imperial Household had the intention of voluntarily giving up all of its property in order to stabilize the people's livelihood, to provide collateral for food import and for relief of war victims. Mizutani emphasized that the Imperial suggestion for surrender of the Imperial Household land and forests testified to the Emperor's will and asked whether the Government was prepared in regard to this problem.

Prime Minister Shidehara remained non-commital while Minister Matsumoto expressed the opinion opposing "immediate carrying out of Socialism." The session went into recess at 12:30 p.m.

Meanwhile, the Lower House com-

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DIET TODAY

The House of Peers will sit in plenary session at 10 a.m. when the bill providing for the revision of the Election Law sent from the Lower House after the latter's approval will be introduced. Committee meetings studying recommendations and bill for repeal of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law will continue deliberations. The House of Representatives, meanwhile, will hold its plenary session at 1 p.m. when an urgent motion for solving food problems is scheduled to be introduced. In the morning ,the Budget Committee and other committees on agrarian reform; Agricultural Organizations Law, Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law, Labor Union Law, Imperial Ordinance issued in relation to acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration Salt Monopoly Law, Trade Funds Law and Law Suit Law are expected to continue discussions.

Big-Three Meeting Said Final Chance To End Dissension

UNO Sessions Held Impossible Without Smoothing Present Disharmony

It is generally believed in Washington that the coming Moscow conference will be the last chance of the Big-Three to find some basis of cooperation, according to a Sydney report. According to the Washington report, if foreign ministers V. M. Molotov, James Byrnes and Ernest Bevin could not get together at this meeting, the United States would have pursued a certain policy without regarding the Russian people.

It is also learned Monday that the United States took the initiative in arranging the Foreign Ministers' conference. It is understood that when Secretary Byrnes made the offer, Mr. Molotov accepted at once and Britain's Mr. Bevin agreed to attend as soon as he had learned that the rest had accepted.

ABC's London correspondent reported that Secretary Byrnes has apparently realized that the opening of the United Nations Assembly in January would be almost impossible unless some things were done before to make up for the failure of the last foreign ministers' conference in London.

Key to Success

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 10.—A special investigation made for Secretary of State James Byrnes of political conditions in Rumania and Bulgaria may hold one of the keys to the success of the approaching Big-Three Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow.

Results of the survey by Mark Ethridge, Louisville, Kentucky publisher, are due to be released before Byrnes leaves for the Russian capital Wednesday. According to reports, Ethridges's findings make two main points: first, that democracy and political freedom do not at the moment exist in Russian-dominated Rumania and Bulgaria, and second that there are no insurmountable blocks in the settlement with Russia of the Balkans issue.

The latter point particularly ties in directly with the plans for the Big-Three Moscow gathering. It was the Russian disagreement with the United States and Great Britain over Rumania and Bulgaria and how to write the peace treaties for them which caused the failure of the London foreign minister's council last September

To End 'Drift'

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 9.—High diplomatic officials said today that the main problem of the Big-Three foreign ministers' conference in Moscow this week will be to end the "drift" in the relations among the United States, Russia and Great Britain. The lack of harmony among the three has reached the point where, authorities say, it threatens the effectiveness of the United Nations.

American leaders contend that unless the big powers can go into the United Nations sessions next month in London with good will and understanding as to their problems and intentions, the organization could become little more than a sounding board for their disagreements.

The word, "drift," came into general diplomatic use here to describe the situation in which suspicions harden while the variety of issues brings a voluminous exchange of ideas but little common agreement.

In the probable order of importance, as estimated here, of the subjects to be taken up at Moscow are: Atomic energy control under the United Nations; power relationships in eastern Europe and the Middle East: joint Allied controls for Japan over such questions as United Nations trusteeship: United Nations trusteeships and similar issues already within the United Nations framework.

Also there may be some discussion of the kind of representation the nations should have at the opening of the United Nations session. Some Washington reports say that Secretary of State James Byrnes is willing to attend the January meeting.

Allied diplomats here have expressed the hope that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Great Britain and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia also had that in mind. Presumably one would not appear without the others.

Byrnes leaves December 12 according to state department officials, and while he is not expected home for Christmas, it is considered certain that the Moscow sessions opening Saturday will end in time for all three to attend the United Nations opening in London.

Tokyoites to Ride Free If Transit Strike Breaks

The labor dispute between the Tokyo Rapid Transit-Railways and the labor union of the Sagami Supervision Section of the same company over a demand for a wage increase submitted to the management on December 7 is theatening to develop into a strike on December 14 when the union declares it will resort to a measure to carry out free transportation of passengers, Mainichi reports.

The labor union on December 7 presented to the company a demand requesting for three-fold increase in workers' wages even at the expense of shareholders of the company. The company, however, failed to accept the demand insisting on the payment of eight per cent dividend to shareholders.

On the following day, the union again submitted a demand requesting a new wage increase, transfer to the union of the work of the employe's welfare association and other matters, with a condition that the demand be answered by December 13.

The company's employes belonging to other supervision sections totaling some 11,000 persons, who also submitted a demand to the company, have declared that they would join the the foregoing labor union in case of the company's failure to accept their demand.

In connection with the demand, the chairman of the executive committee of the union said, "Our pay is very low and with what we make we cannot cope with the increase in commodity prices. We are going to hold a central committee meeting on December 15 at the Mita office and demand an increase in our earning by 300 per cent including special allowances and bonus. If the demand is rejected, we are ready to go on strike. We have no intention of giving trouble to Metropolitan travellers, for we are resolved to ride both street-car and bus free of charge."

Some 12,000 employes of the Toyoko, Odakyu, Keio, Tamagawa, Teito, Mekama, Keihin and Jinchu Rapid Transit Railways participated in a rally held at the Tamagawa Recreation Center of the Toyoko Rapid Transit Railway at 10 a.m. Monday reports the Asahi. At the meeting a resolution was issued demanding increase in the employes' pay by three times, recognition of the right to negotiate and permission to organize a cooperative union.

Indonesians Massing Near N.E.I. Capital

RAF Blasts Mountain Village 50 Miles From Batavia; Uprising Looms

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 10.—The British command clamped wartime secrecy on troop movements and communications today in Java as a prelude to full scale operations agains Indonesian national forces. An official announcement put British casualties in Java from October 1 to December 5 at 916, including 146 killed, 604 wounded and 167 missing.

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 10.—Several thousand armed Indonesians were reported today to be mobilizing in villages around Batavia, possibly for an attack on the city. British planes blasted the mountain village of Tjibadak, 50 miles north of the capital.

Large concentrations were reported in Batavia's suburbs and British troops were on the alert. Reports of any new advance on the city itself were indefinite. One rumor said that a new uprising was scheduled for December 14.

Earlier it was reported that the Indonesians attempted to filter into the Pandjong Priok dock area and attempted to set fire to RAF barracks at Kramat in the suburbs.

Will Not Be Recalled

Kyodo-AP

THE HAGUE, December 10.—An authoritative Government source yesterday denied reports that Hubertus Van Mook acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, will be recalled.

The source said that the Government was considering asking Van Mook to come to the Netherlands to report on the Java situation. He declared that it was not at all unlikely that this would occur. However, he said, no date has been set.

British Punish Natives

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 10.—The British Army yesterday announced that several natives were shot and others arrested after the bodies of a British major and a woman Red Cross worker were found buried near Padang, Sumatra.

They had been missing a week from a swimming beach at Padang.

The British also announced yesterday that the crew of a Mosquito fighter-bomber was shot down Sunday east of Java by an Indonesian anti-aircraft crew and were killed.

Meanwhile, an Indian mobile patrol engaged 200 Indonesians on a road south of Surabaya.

The Indonesian news agency Antara reported that Japanese troops raided Indonesian headquarters and arrested 300 Indonesians.

PATTON INJURED IN CRASH

Kyodo-AP

FRANKFURT, December 10.—An Army medical bulletin said today that General George Patton was partly paralyzed as a result of injuries in an automobile accident yesterday, but his general condition was "satisfactory."

He was injured in a collision between a sedan in which he was a passenger en route to a pheasant hunt, and a half-ton Army truck on the super-highway near Mannheim.

Major General H. R. Gay, Patton's Chief of Staff, who was also in the Sedan, and the driver escaped injury.

A witness said that Patton was found in the back seat of the car with his face covered with blood from cuts. He did not lose consciousness.

The headquarters said he suffered serious spinal injuries. Hospital attaches said that Patton gave orders that no reporters are allowed in the hospital.

Ta Kung Pao Urges UNO To Locate at Changchun 'Where First Shot Fired'

The United Nations Organization should be located at Changchun, China, editorialized the Ta Kung Pao, according to a Chungking broadcast. The lesson of the League of Nations which failed to check the Japanese invasion which subsequently led to World War II will be best remembered if the UNO Headquarters is located at Changchun where the first shot of the war was fired, the paper said.

Yamashita's Appeal To Court Deferred

No Action Taken on General's Request for a Stay of Execution

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 10—The United States Supreme Court today deferred any action on General Tomoyuki Yamashita's request for intervention in his war crimes case and failed to act on his request for a stay of execution.

The Japanese general was sentenced to hang after his conviction by the American military commission in Manila for condoning atrocities by his troops in the Philippines.

No date has been set for the execution.

Yamashita airmailed to the nation's highest tribunal requests for a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of prohibition to halt his trial and action on his case by the military tribunal. By failing to take action on Yamashita's appeals, the Supreme Court failed to meet the expectation of these close to its affairs who had indicated recently the belief the court would dispose of them by a curt refusal to concern itself with the case..

The court's failure to consider the appeals may result in a delay in final disposition of the Yamashita case as the War Department had indicated it desired military authorities in the Orient to delay further action until the Supreme Court acted on the appeals.

Plea for Goodwill Is Made by Wavell

Makes Appeal to All Indian Leaders; Pledges to Help Them Attain Objective

An earnest appeal at this critical moment of India's history for goodwill on the part of all Indian leaders was made Monday by Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Addressing the Associated Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, His Excellency said, "We're going through a very difficult and testing time . . . . Insofar as I can help by personal contracts I am always prepared to do so. I can assure you unreservedly that the British Government and the British people honestly and sincerely wish that the Indian people will have their political freedom and the government or governments of their own choice. But this problem cannot be solved by violence.

"There are various parties . . . . who must somehow or the other reach a measure of agreement among themselves. Congress, the largest political party in India, the minorities of whom the muslims are the most numerous and most important, and all of the Indian States and the British Government.

"The object of all is the same—the freedom and welfare of India . . .

"It will be a tragedy of India and the world if an atmosphere of racial and communal hatred is allowed to prejudice the discussions which are to take place next year."

120,000 Red Forces Attacking Lincheng

Hostilities Going on 13 Days —Big Offensive Planned By Communists

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 10.—A Central government dispatch reported an attack by 120,000 Communists on the strategic railway town of Lincheng in southern Shantung province today.

The dispatch said the outnumbered defenders were "fighting bravely" and still holding on. It added hostilities had been in progress there for 13 days.

Another dispatch said Communists in Central China were planning a "large-scale offensive," and had established a command to coordinate and direct their forces. They added they already were sabotaging communications and attacking the Central Government positions at various points.

The China Times reported the government was considering terms offered by General Chiang Shueh-shih for the surrender of his forces in Manchuria. A final decision will be made after the return to Manchuria of General Tu Li-ming, Commander of Central Government forces there.

Joint Rail Control Agreed

The Chinese Government announced in a statement that a joint board of three Chinese and three Russians has been set up in the important Manchurian rail center of Harbin as part of the agreed plan for joint control of the railway, according to a Chungking report.

It was also revealed that three Chinese and four Russians have already taken up their duties as a board of directors at Changchun, the Manchurian capital.

Withdraw From Mukden

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 10.—A Chinese dispatch said today that irregular forces inside Mukden had withdrawn on Communist orders as Central Government troops stood outside the city.

Although troops of General Chang Hsueh-shih, previously had been reported moving into the city to welcome Chungking forces, the dispatch alleged they still were linked with the Chinese Communists.

Reds Told to Evacuate

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 10.—A government dispatch yesterday said the Chinese Communist forces along the Changchun railroad had been "ordered to evacuate" but failed to specify who gave the order.

It also claimed traffic on the Harbin-Dairen line was unbroken since November 25, indicating the Chinese Communists were not in control of any part of that section.

The dispatch further reported that the Sino-Russian joint control of the railroad is proceeding smoothly with three Chinese and four Russians on the new board of directors at Changchun which eventually will have five from each nation.

Affiliation With Reds

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 10.—A National government dispatch Sunday charged affiliation between the Communists and the forces commanded by General Chang Hsueh-shih, one of the brothers of the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, overlord of Manchuria at the time of the Japanese conquest in 1931.

The dispatch said that on orders from General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Communist armies, Chang Hsueh-shih is withdrawing his troops from Mukden "to conserve the strength of the Communist forces."

A report on Manchuria was submitted to Chiang Kai-shek yesterday by General Tu Li-ming, commander of the Nationalist forces there who is now visiting Chungking.

War Crime Trials Will Start Dec. 17 In Yokohama Area

District Court Building to Be Used, Announces Acting 8th Army Commander

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama—First of the Japanese war crimes trials will begin at the Yokohama District Court Building during the week of December 17, it was announced by Lt. Gen. C. P. Hall, acting Eighth Army Commander, on Tuesday.

Military commissions of not less than five members consisting of high ranking Army and Navy officers and some civilian personnel will try the accused Japanese. The eight-man commissions will be appointed by Gen. Hall. One law member will be appointed on every commission. Court operations handling of prisoners and furnishing the defense will be under the jurisdiction of the Eighth Army.

Trials will be held in the courtrooms of the Yokohama District Court Building. At present, three courtrooms are available and two more will be in operation after the first of the year. Approximately 300 persons will be tried by Eighth Army jurists and it is expected that several trials will go on concurrently in the near future.

A special section of the Judge Advocate's department has been named to handle the defense. This is known as the War Crimes Defense section. It is headed by two chief defense counsels: Lt. Col. James Dickinson, JAGD of Jacksonville, Fla., and Maj. Harold H. Emmons, Jr., JAGD of Detroit, Michigan. They will have ten assistants to work with them in the trials.

Arrest Postponement Asked

Ginjiro Fujihara, former Munitions Minister, Chikuhei Nakajima, Commerce and Industry Minister in the Higashikuni Cabinet; and Hyogoro Sakurai, former supreme adviser to the puppet Burmese Government; filed petitions with the Supreme Allied Headquarters to have their arrest postponed all on account of illness. The three millionaires are among the 59 suspected war criminals whom the MacArthur Headquarters ordered apprehended by Wednesday, says Kyodo.

Meanwhile, Inosuke Furuno, a member of the House of Peers and former President of the Domei News Agency, who has been ordered arrested as war criminal, handed in his resignation to the Upper House secretariat on Monday.

A Kyodo-UP dispatch from Shanghai, meanwhile, states that Masayuki Tani, former Ambassador to the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government who has been named a suspected war criminal, on Monday presented himself to the Chinese Government authorities.

Titled Peers Won't Resign

Thirty or more members of the House of Peers who have been designated as war crime suspects by the Allied Headquarters have reached a secret understanding not to resign their seats in the Upper House.

The secret understanding was reached mostly among titled peers on the ground that their resignation would affect the present setup of the House of Peers.

It was decided, however, that resignations of these Imperial appointed members of the Upper House would be accepted.

MOOTING BRETTON WOODS

House of Commons to Plunge Into Work This Week

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 10.—The House of Commons plunges into the battle of Bretton Woods this week. The Government timetable calls for a motion Wednesday to accept the American loan and permission to debate the Bretton Woods international stabilization agreement.

Government leaders hope to get measure to the House of Lords Friday and the Lords will conclude debate in time for Royal assent before Parliament recesses for Christmas on December 20.

Forms New Italian Cabinet

Kyodo-AP

ROME, December 10.—Premier designate Alcide de Gasperi today announced the formation of a new Italian cabinet—the fourth since the Italian armistice—and sent the list of ministers to Crown Prince Umberto for approval.

War Insurance Paid

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 10.—The British Government has paid war damage insurance claims totalling $768,000,000, the Board of Trade Journal said today.

Longer Diet Session Claimed Necessary

Work on Main Bills Delayed; Premier Says Government Not to Blame

The current session of the Diet will have to be prolonged five to seven days in order to pass the Labor Union Bill as well as the all-important bill revising the Election Law, political circles disclosed on Monday.

The session was originally scheduled to end next Friday.

The Labor Union Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives. In an interpellation posed during course of the plenary session of the Lower House, Kuniyasu Watanabe, Independent, blamed the government for the delay in presenting the essential bill. In view of the shortness of time left to the current session to deliberate on the bill as well as the proposed revision of the election law, Watanabe asked whether the government was prepared to prolong the session.

Prime Minister Shidehara replied that the delay was not the fault of the government which started studying the question immediately following its formation and did its best to speed up the drafting of the bill. Whether the government would prolong the Diet session would depend upon the situation, the Prime Minister added.

Political circles point out, however, that the opinion is gaining ground among Diet members that they would have to pass the Labor Union Bill, which is based on a directive of the Supreme Allied Commander. Under these circumstances, the current session will have to be prolonged five to seven days, these circles said.

Meanwhile, introduction the all-important government bill revising the Election Law, which was scheduled for Monday, was postponed until the next day, because the meeting of the progressive Party, which was held Sunday, failed to arrive at an agreement on the voting system.

Members of the party, however, finally came to a conclusion on the matter at their meeting Monday afternoon, amending slightly the government plan for a plural vote system. Since the Progressives hold a majority in the present Diet, their amendment which allows the voter to cast two votes in a constituency where less than ten candidates are to be returned to the Diet, and three votes in larger constituencies, will be approved, these circles said. At any rate, the current session must complete deliberations on the bill for which it has been called to act upon, these circles declared.

In regard to the farm land reform bill, which together with the aforesaid two bills, constitutes three important measures to be dealt with by the current session, it is likely to be shelved because of the shortage of time, these circles added.

'TENGU' PARTY MAKES BOW

'Street Tough Guys' Take Up Political Banner of Masses

The "Tengu" or legendary "Long-Nosed Goblin" Party has been formed by "tough guys in the street" to help create a genuinely democratic Japan from the standpoint of the lower class masses, according to the Mainichi.

Placards announcing the formation of the party have suddenly flooded the streets to the amazement of Tokyoites, the paper said.

According to the placards, the Tengu-to is devoted to "absolute support of the Tenno system from the standpoint of the lower class masses."

At the same time, the party pledges itself to work for elimination of all priviledged classes, the Privy Council and the House of Peers and will engage in activities designed to "propel from underneath the growth of a genuninely democratic Japan."

In order to attain their objective, members of this party, solidly united in the cause of "justice of tough guys in the street," are ready to shed blood, if necessary, the placard declared.

According to the paper, Sankichi Ota is the leader, Taro Sawada deputyleader, Takeshi Ishida and Kozo Kimura corps commander and deputy corps commander, respectively, while Shunsuke Munekata is advisor. The paper failed, however, to give any background of these persons.

TO PUSH WAR CRIME PROBE

For the purpose of further pushing ahead war crime research, the Japan Communist Party has decided to set up a special committee under its central committee.

The special committee will be charged with the task of preparing a list of those who committed crimes against human rights as well as war crimes.

The list of war criminals, which the Communist Party announced on Saturday jointly with five other leftist organizations, was be submitted to the Supreme Allied Headquarters as well as to the Japanese Government yesterday afternoon.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

The Government bill on the Labor Union Law was presented to the plenary session of the House of Representatives on its reopening at 2:50 p.m. Monday, and after explanation of the bill by Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, interpellation on the bill was started.

Takeshiro Hata, Progressive, asked why the Government had changed the aim of the proposed law from "elevation of the economic, social and political position of workers" as mentioned in the original draft to "elevation of the economic position of workers" in the presented bill. He also asked for explanation of an Imperial Ordinance under which government and public officials are to form their unions and why union funds have been made possible for use in political campaigns, although it was not allowed in the original bill. Finally, he asked the Government if it had confidence in enhancing the position and the livelihood of workers by the enforcement of the proposed law.

In reply, Welfare Minister Ashida said that the bill was changed as the law aims at elevating the economic position of workers. He explained the Imperial Ordinance respecting the formation of unions by government and public officials and said that under the proposal Imperial Ordinance such unions can resort to labor disputes only when arbitration and mediation have failed, and as for actions in the labor dispute the Government office may issue orders suspending them. Since labor unions are allowed to engage in political campaigns to a certain limit, their funds may be used for such purposes, he said.

Prime Minister Shidehara also explained that the Cabinet had undertaken the drafting of the bill immediately after its formation, but because of its importance utmost care was given to its drafting, and the delay was not due to the negligence of the government.

Respecting the improvement of the treatment of employees with fixed income it is desirable to give special or family allowances, and negotiations are being made with the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers respecting this question, explained Finance Minister Shibusawa.

Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara said that the guiding spirit in democratization of industry is labor-capital cooperation and autonomy of industry. From this standpoint it is desirable to reflect the wishes of workers in enterprises under the mutual agreement of labor and capital, he said. The distribution of shares is desirable, but he is not thinking of a system of separating capital and management, he further said.

Yasukuni Watanabe, Indspendent, also put questions on the bill and also on the production of coal. Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara replied that the coal output is gradually increasing, and although the production in the middle ten days of November was 162,800 tons, and in the last ten days of November 192,800 tons, it is estimated that it will be increased to 665,000 tons in December, 990,000 tons in January and 1,095,000 tons in February.

Ichiro Honda, Liberal was the next interpellator, and in reply to his questions, the Commerce and Industry Minister said that small and medium enterprises should be protected and the family atmosphere seen in the apprentice system must be maintained. It is also desirable to have workers hold shares in the enterprises they work for, he said. He also desired that the labor dispute arbitration law be made perfect.

Mitsuo Kono, Social Democrat, insisted that the industrial policy of Japan in the future, should be for high efficiency, high wages and increased production, and also proposed a view that industry should be operated by the State. In reply, the Commerce and Industry Minister said that Japan's industry should be improved by high efficiency, and the profit thus gained should be distributed to workers, making working hours shorter and wages higher. The State operation of industry does not contradict the democratization of industry, but the Government has no intention of nationalizing indusry under the present condition of the country.

The Transportation and Welfare Ministers also replied to his questions.

In his reply to an interpellation on the oil situation at the House of Peers committee on the abolition of the Petroleum Industry Law, Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara revealed that three plants for the manufacture of synthetic petroleum will be converted into plants for fertilizer.

Estimating the next one year's demand for petroleum at approximately 1,000,000 kilolitres on the basis of the present refining capacity of 1,000,000 kilolitres, Commerce Minister Ogasawara disclosed that the Government had requested the Allied Headquarters for permission to import 653,000 kilolitres.

For the current year's third quarter period, the Government has requested the Allied Headquarters for import of 115,000 kilolitres, said the Commerce Minister, adding that permission had already been granted for 14,000 kilolitres, of lubricating oil, 8,179 kilolitres of light oil and kerosene and 11,000 kilolitres of heavy oil. The above bills, the Commerce Minister added, will arrive shortly.

Importance of the establishment of a responsible government based on the freely-expressed will of the nation will be stressed by the Government at the coming general elections, Premier Kijuro Shidehara declared at Monday's meeting of the Lower House committee deliberating revision of the Election Law.

Chairman Ichiro Kiyose, progressive, of the Committee, representing the committee members, wanted to know the Government's view on the following four points:

1—The committee believes that the next general election should be aimed at the establishment of responsible government based on the freely-expressed will of the nation. Has the Government any definite intention to guide the people to make a thorough study of the platforms of the various parties?

2—If so, what steps are the Government going to take actually in carrying out the dissoluiton of the Diet?

3—The Potsdam Declaration and the documents relative to Japan's surrender clearly pointed out that the Emperor and the Japanese Government must perform the directives of the Supreme Allied Headquarters. However, there are no such provisions in them as restricting the legislative body other than the administrative organ.

Therefore, we, Diet members, who form the legislative body hold the view that we can freely discuss the bills. Further, we believe we can enjoy various freedom, other than the right of deliberation on bills, which is guaranteed in the Constitution.

What steps will the Government take toward the Allied authorities on the execution of bills that have been approved by us?

4—There may be some cases in which the Government will find itself pressed in actual enforcement of democratic administration at present in this country under the Allied occupation. We wish to learn how strongly the Government is determined to carry out its entrusted task.

In reply to Kiyose, the Premier replied:

1—As clearly mentioned in the Potsdam Declaration, it is urgently required for Japan to establish a responsible government based on the freely-expressed will of the nation. The Government will stress the importance of this point to the nation at the coming general election.

2—Every possible step will be taken by the Government to let the nation fully and thoroughly understand the terms of the Potsdam Declamation.

3—Logically, there are no such terms or provisions in the Potsdam Declaration or Japanese surrender terms restricting the legislative power of the Diet. However, politically, it will be impossible to carry out any policy that may run contrary to the Allied decisions.

4—The Government firmly believes that development of democracy in this country will bring about a bright future. If we keep on going positively and willingly toward democracy, our efforts will surely find support and sympathy on the part of the Allied authorities.

Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri declared in reply to an interpellation posed Kiyose, that the Government finds it difficult technically to carry out the general election within 30 days after the dissolution of the Diet.

Although stipulated in the Election Law that the general election shall be conducted within 30 days after the Diet dissolution, it will be impossible to shorten the period, said the Home Minister, adding that the period will be determined according to the time of the general election to be held and the special session of the Dtei to follow the election.

Meanwhile, Premier Shidehara, in reply to the same interpellator, said that he is not ready at present to reveal the time when the Government will ask the Throne for sanction on the Diet dissolution.

BUDDHIST PARTIES DUE

Leaders Plan Political Debut at Coming Elections

Indications are mounting that there will be some political parties composed of Buddhists running for election to the House of Representatives in the forthcoming general elections, the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun reported Monday morning.

According to the paper, influential leaders of Buddhist groups, which have hitherto refrained from political activities, are now in favor of making their debuts on the nation's political front by forming their own political parties.

Buddhist leaders belonging to the influential Tendai, Nichiren and Jodo sects of Buddhism are known to be working for organization of some Buddhist political parties, while leaders of the powerful Honganji sect are also reported to be engaged in similar moves, the paper reported.

Part of Social Party Favor Dethronement

Growing Discontentment Over Decision to Support Emperor System

A growing section of the Social Democratic Party is said to be discontented over the decision taken by the presidium of its central executive committee last Tuesday to support Emperor system.

While the majority of the party's presidium is in favor of the Emperor system, a considerable number of the members of the central executive committee, including Shunichi Ono, as well as Dr. Iwasaburo Takano, well-known social critic and adviser to the party, reportedly advocate the dethronement of the Emperor, it is learned.

When the decision of the presidium to support the Emperer was communicated to various chapters of the party, there arose widespread discontent with the way in which the decision was taken. Such an important issue, chapter members asserted, should not be handled by a small number of leaders, but should be subjected to discussion among all party members.

While Mitsu Kono and other leaders of the party who formerly belonged to the Japan Labor Farmer Party are taking the lead to bring the general trend among members of the party in favor of the Emperor system, other members of the presidium including Chozaburo Mizutani and Tetsu Katayama have now indicated that they would rather remain neutral in the dispute over the all-important question.

Under these circumstances, there are indications that the question of the socialist party's position regarding the Emperor system would come up again for lively discussion by the party members, despite the presidium's recent decision.

Poll Law Reform Is Given Approval By Lower House

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee studying revision of the Election Law met at 11:28 a.m. when amendment to the Government bill was moved by the Social Democratic, Liberal and Progressive parties.

Iku Kinoshita, Social Democrat, proposed an universal single-electorate system as against the Government plan for double-electoral districts for Tokyo Metropolis, the Hokkaido and five other large prefectures. He also suggested single ballot as against the Government proposal for restricted plural ballot.

Tomoshige Hara, Liberal also expressed, himself in favor of the single-electorate system for large regional units and single ballot and manifested opposition to Government plan for repealing Articles 124 and 125 in the Election Law.

The Lower House on Tuesday morning also held committee meetings to study the bills pertaining to agrarian reform. Agricultural Organizations Law, Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law, Law Suit Law, Labor Union Law and Salt Monopoly Law.

The House of Peers, meanwhile, met in a plenary session at 10 a.m. when Government bills providing for repeal of the wartime Life and Injury Insurance Law and Wartime Special Damage Insurance Law was introduced. Following explanatory remarks on the bill given by Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa, the bills were referred to the committee in charge.

The House then passed the bills for revision of the National Savings Union Law, repeal of the Air Defense Law and the Japan Airways Law, Petroleum Products Enterprise Law and 13 other related laws after hearing the reports on the findings of the committee in charge.

The committee in charge of the bill providing for abolition of the Wartime Life and Injury Insurance Law met Tuesday afternoon and elected the chairman and councilors of the body.

Discover Nippon Planes

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 10.—Chinese authorities have discovered 1,000 Japanese "suicide" planes on Formosa and are planning to use their engines for farming implement.

Lower House Members Should Quit Diet, Stay Away from Politics, Ozaki Demands

Yukio Ozaki, veteran parliamentarian, submitted to Speaker Toshio Shimada of the House of Representatives a written proposal demanding the immediate resignation of all the members of the Lower House and their abstention from election for four years, according to Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

The shameless attitude of the present members of the House of Representatives in regard to war responsibility aroused Ozaki to take this step, says the paper. It is his opinion that the present members of the House of Representatives who are responsible for bringing about the present situation in the country are not qualified to discuss the revision of the Constitution, and thus he insists on their resignation and abstention from candidacy for election for four years. Furthermore he urges the issuance of an Imperial Rescript on the occasion of the coming general election.

His proposal as submitted to the Speaker of the Lower House includes the demand for change in the name of the era of Imperial Rule, abstention from discussing the Constitution, manifestation of self-reflection and repentance by actual acts, and issuance of an Imperial Rescript at the time of the coming general election.

Viewing The Diet

By Our Special Observer

Persistent rumor has been circulated in some circles of late that the Shidehara Cabinet will shortly be knocked out of office. The reason given is that the category of war criminals has expanded more than expected with the inclusion of His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto in the list of suspected war criminals published by the Supreme Allied Headquarters some time ago.

This arrest order, issued December 3, threw the Government into utter confusion and caused it to appeal to the MacArthur Headquarters for a reprieve. The latter, however, in a statement issued two days later, refused the appeal, saying that there will be "no dispensation of any kind" for the 71-year-old prince. The aged member of the Imperial Household, according to SCAP, will be handled "on exactly the same basis and in the same manner as those others accused of war crimes."

The statement made it abundantly clear that the Government could no longer entertain any hope for taking any effective measure in regard to a case of this kind. Meanwhile, a movement is taking shape among the masses to appeal to the Allied authorities for "special treatment" of Prince Nashimoto "in the name of the public in general."

In the course of the present Diet session, Prime Minister Shidehara lost no opportunity to stress his conviction that "the Emperor is absolutely free from war responsibility." The present Cabinet believes beyond any doubt that "the position of the Emperor is absolutely unalterable and the Throne is not responsible for the war to the extent that requires any alteration of its position."

The SCAP order to arrest Prince Nashimoto, one of the most influential members of the Imperial Household, is tantamount to an inquiry into the responsibility of the Emperor himself. The listing by Allied authorities of the Imperial Household possessions in the items of reparations, on top of this fact, is logically conducive to inevitable quitting of the Shidehara Cabinet. This is the logic advanced by those who predict the fall of the present Government.

Will, then, the Shidehara Cabinet resign? The answer is an emphatic "No." There are three reasons:

First, the present Cabinet is a "postwar management Cabinet." With the Higashikuni Cabinet preceding it and with so many social bills to be presented to the Diet, the Shidehara Cabinet gives the impression that it is a government devoted to paving the way for Japan's rebirth.

It may be recalled, however, that the former Higashikuni Cabinet fell unexpectedly early, leaving behind it a bulk of the postwar jobs which it was originally believed to dispose of. It then fell upon the present Cabinet to continue the work left over by the outgoing government until the postwar confusion is brought to order. The bills for revision of the Election Law, for organization of the Labor Union Law and for agrarian reform which the Government is introducing to the current Diet session can be understood in the light of this fact.

Secondly, Prime Minister Shidehara is, by his character and career, a man for surrender and postwar management. When General Koiso succeeded General Tojo as Prime Minister in July, last year well-informed persons who saw no hope in the war predicted that Koiso would be succeeded either by General Kazushige Ugaki or Baron Shidehara and said that this represented the process of Japan's headlong plunge into a catastrophic defeat. This means that these people regarded Shidehara as the man best fitted to hold the reigns of government when Japan surrendered.

However, postwar jobs including cessation of hostilities by millions of troops, disarming, demobilization and landing of occupation forces required an extraordinary measure. They required a "big stick" heavy-enough to calm down the turbulent situation, which job was beyond the capacity of Baron Shidehara, and thus the appointment went to His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni.

With the first part of the Herculean task finished, even if partially, by the "Prince Cabinet," the job quite naturally went to Shidehara, for everybody understood that nobody else was able to keep the confidence of foreign Powers for Japan, now reduced to a most miserable status.

Let's suppose the Shidehara Cabinet is to withdraw, the inevitable question will be "who else?" With the general election still ahead, the present Diet does not represent the people. This is the raison d'etre, and the only raison d'etre, of the Shidehara Cabinet.

The third reason is that both the Diet and people want to have Shidehara stay in office. True, the Diet is launching severe broadsides against the present Cabinet, attacking its bureaucratic character, passive attitude toward administration, and demanding a public announcement of the steps which the Government apparently took when the arrest order came to Prince Nashimoto.

The true intention of the Diet members, however, is not hard to recognize. Obviously, they prefer the Shidehara government to any other because they campaigns from the present Administration which in fear of anticipated criticisms against any intervention will adopt the policy of extreme laissez-faire, probably unprecedented in the political history of Japan.

They expect to hold the present government responsible for any incident which might arise before the election to threaten its position and then emerge after it as "a government representing the will of the masses."

The people, on the other hand, are not very keen about the setting up of a new Cabinet, which most probably will be no better than Shidehara's.

Thus, all depends on the January election, and a new history of Nippon will start from there.

So long as the Shidehara Cabinet continues its assigned job of "clearing the rabbles of war" and "paving the war for future," nothing will happen to destroy it till the forthcoming election. There is, however, one exception in the condition. That is: If the Emperor himself should be officially named a war criminal by an "official" organ, then the story will be entirely different.

Col. Bunker Decorated

Colonel Laurence E. Bunker, Assistant to the Chief of Staff, AFPAC, Monday morning was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in duties of great responsibility in the Southwest Pacific Area," said PRO. Major General R. J. Marshall, Acting Chief of Staff, made the presentation in behalf of General MacArthur.

Cooperative Organs Gain Keen Interest

Being Set Up to Ease Difficulty of Securing Food, Daily Necessaries

Since the nationwide movement for formation of cooperative associations as a means to save the Japanese nation from starvation was started by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa and others, an avalanche of inquiries has been swamping the headquarters of the Federation of Cooperative Associations in Japan at the building of the Church of Christ in Japan, Kanda, Tokyo, indicating that the movement has successfully aroused the interest of the people throughout the country.

The effect of the movement is particularly seen in towns and cities where the people are experiencing more difficulties in securing supplies of foodstuffs and other daily necessities than elsewhere. Some people in these areas who formerly were committee members of the household purchasing guilds, and other associations have already started activities to organize cooperative associations.

In order to open up a direct supply channel between producers and cooperative associations to further the development of the movement, the headquarters of the Federation of Cooperative Associations secured the cooperation of the All-Japan Agricultural Association and the Central Marine Industry Association. The three institutions have decided to organize a central production and consumption organ which will see that cooperative associations in farming and fishing villages and those in towns and cities will cooperate to meet each other's needs, that is, the former associations will ship their products to their fellow associations in city areas while the latter arrange to send what is wanted by the former.

In the Tokyo area, the activities of cooperative associations are remarkable. Practically all neighborhood associations located along the Chuo line of the Government railways have set up cooperative associations. In the western part of the capital, the Tokyo Western Federation of Cooperative Associations has been organized. There is even a cooperative association in the Honjo district which has already set out with a plan to develop farmland and run salt making and fertilizer plants and others for its own need.

In the Kansai area, the movement is actively being witnessed in Osaka, Sakai, Kobe and other places. Particularly, the Daimaru Department Store is reported to be drawing up a plan to run a deparment store under a system similar to cooperative associations. The movement is also rapidly spreading in local areas. The move is being heartily welcomed in Funuoka and Kagoshima cities in Kyushu and elsewhere in other parts of the country.

In the meantime, a preparatory committee meeting of the Tokyo Students' Cooperative Association was held Monday at the headquarters of the Federation of Cooperative Associations in Kanda.

The assemblage, composed of a representative from each university in Tokyo, discussed plans to run a dining room in each university and college in the capital and to keep dormitories to house students.

Japanese in Shansi

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 10.—Approximately 100,000 Japanese troops and civilians are yet to be evacuated from Shansi in southwestern Hopei Province.

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HELP WANTED
(For work in the Yokohama Area)
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES
IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Machinists, English Speaking Telephone Operators, Dental Technicians, Electrical Engineers.
CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.
APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

More War Criminals To Be Apprehended

Additional Arrests Ordered Of Atrocity Suspects by SCAP on Monday

Additional war crimes arrests were ordered on Monday by General MacArthur's headquarters. Text of the order follows:

1. The following named Japanese are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals, while confined in Prisoner of War Camps, Internment Camps or Hospitals in Japan. These persons will be apprehended as suspected War Criminals and delivered to the Commanding General, XI Corps, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp), at the earliest practicable date.

The name, grade and assignment of date are as folow:

Fukuoka Area

Camp No. 3:
Rikitake, Yaichi; Major—Camp Commander, March, 1944—September, 1945.
Hata, Seitaro; 1st Lt.—Medical Officer, June, 1943—May, 1944.
Abe, Tatsuo; Civilian—Guard-Employee, December, 1943—August, 1945.
Camp No. 17:
Moritake, Susumu; Sgt. Major—August, 1943—September, 1944.
Camp No. 22:
Irio, Yoshiaki; Sergeant—August, 1942—June, 1945.
Yamada, Konzo; 2nd Lt.—April, 1945—June, 1945.
Nomaichi, S.; Civilian—Foreman Sumitomo Mining Co., Fukuoka, Kaho-gun Sumitomo Kogyo.

Tokyo Area

Detached Ofuna Camp:
Iida, Kakuzo; Sub. Lt. 2nd Class—Chief of Prisoners Camp from January, 1943 to September, 1945.
Branch Camp No. 8:
Kikuchi, Masatomo; Guard—28 September, 1944 to 31 August, 1945.

Hakodate Area

Hakodate Main Camp:
Imai, Kiyomi; Pvt. 1st Cl.—29 March, 1943 to 29 January, 1944.
Kudo, Teijiro; 1st Lt.—12 January, 1942 to 23 August, 1944.
Sasaki, Shoichi; Guard—11 January, 1943 to 30 August, 1944.
Saito, Terukichi; Guard—4 January, 1943 to 17 February, 1945.
Yutani, Seiichi; Guard—4 January, 1943 to 30 July, 1944.

Hiroshima Area

Motoyama Camp:
Yamamoto, Toshihisa; Civilian.
Omine Camp:
Kanayama, Nobuo; Corporal.
Mori, Kiyoichi; 2nd Lt.
Zentsuji Camp:
Hosotani, Yuhei; Captain.
Kobayashi, Yasuo; Civilian.

Sendai Area

Camp 1-B:
Suzuki, Keiichi; Civilian—15 May, 1943 to 31 August, 1945.
Suzuki, Shigeya; Civilian—20 November, 1943 to 31 August, 1945.
Suzuki, Mitsuhara; Civilian—20 November, 1943 to 31 August, 1945.
Sukekawa, Misao; Civilian—15 September, 1943 to 10 January, 1944.
Mikawa, Masaru; Sergeant—10 January, 1945 to 28 May, 1945.
Camp 3-B:
Ohta, Eiichi; Sergeant—2 January, 1945 to 10 March, 1945.
Camp 7-B:
Masaki, Oikatsu; Sergeant—25 January, 1945 to 24 September, 1945.
Nakayama, Kiichi; Sergeant, M.D.—25 January, 1945 to 13 September, 1945.
Camp 6-D:
Sagae, Yutaka; Sergeant—1 October, 1944 to 3 October, 1945.
Itu, Chokichi; Sup. Pvt.—12 April, 1945 to 3 October, 1945.
Takahashi, Koichi; Sergeant—1 October, 1944 to 3 October, 1945.
Odashima, Keichiki; Civilian—21 May, 1945 to 30 September, 1945.
Yamauchi, Sauschichi; Pfc.—1 October, 1944 to 24 September, 1945.
Camp 10-D:
*Shinnosuke, Sato; Civilian.
Sano, Sokichi; 1st Lt.—June, 1945 to September, 1945.
*Tagusori, Sukeo; Civilian.
* These two civilians are residents of Wakasennin Village.

Nagoya Area

Branch Camp No. 1:
Shimode, Ryoichi; Civilian Guard—April, 1945 to August, 1945.
Branch Camp No. 1:
Okada, Miyoruku; 2nd Lt.—April, 1945 to September, 1945.
Toyama; Civilian Guard—June, 1945 to August, 1945.
Branch Camp No. 3:
Tanaka, Kiyoshi; Detail Leader—April, 1945 to August, 1945.
Yamasaki, Hashiyuki; Sergeant—April, 1945 to August, 1945.
Yamanaka, Takanori; Sgt. Major—April, 1945 to August, 1945.
Branch Camp No. 6:
Nagahara, Keiji; Captain—2 September, 1944 to 7 September, 1945.
Branch Camp No. 10-B:
Tamura, Chomatsu; Corporal—21 June, 1945 to 15 August, 1945.

2. The following named Japanese are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals while confined in Prsioner of War Camps, Internment Camps or Hospitals in Korea. The Headquarters of the 7th Japanese Army reports these persons to have returned to Japan and to be residing at the addresses indicated. These persons will be apprehended as suspected War Criminals and delivered to the Commanding General, XI Corps at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp), at the earliest practicable date.

Mizuguchi, Yasutoshi; 2nd Lt.—c/o Shunko Hikida, Nakano-cho, Zeze, Otsu-shi, Shiga Prefecture.
Iizuka, Koza; Sgt. Major—Ibaragi Prefecture (Full address unknown).
Dondo, Masaji; Sergeant—Chiraki-cho, Fukushima-ku, Osaka.
Suita, Konojye; Corporal—Osaka (Full address unknown).

3. The following named Japanese are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals while being transported aboard Japanese Prisoner of Warship Oryoku Maru between the Philippine Islands and Moji, Japan on the date indicated. These persons will be apprehended as suspected War Criminals and delivered to the Commanding General, XI Corps, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp), at the earliest practicable date.

Toshino; 2nd Lt.—Commanding Officer of Japanese Army Personnel, December, 1944 to January, 1945.
Wada; Civilian—Interpreter, December, 1944—January, 1945.

4. The following named Japanese, reported to be presently in Japan, is alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals while acting in the capacity of interpreter for the Japanese Consular General in Manila. This Japanese will be apprehended as a suspected War Criminal and delivered to the Commanding General, XI Corps, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp), at the earliest practicable date.

Okasaki, Kumao.

5. The following named Japanese, reported to be presently in Japan, is alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals while acting in the capacity of an Interrogator with the Japanese Military Police attached to Fort Santiago, Philippine Islands. This Japanese will be apprehended as a suspected War Criminal and delivered to the Commanding General XI Corps, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp), at the earliest practicable date.

Tojo, Tokio; Sergeant—Chiba-ken.

6. The following named Japanese are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals while acting in their official capacity as officials in the Imperial Japanese Army. These persons will be apprehended as suspected War Criminals and delivered to the Commanding General, XI Corps, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp), at the earliest practicable date.

Omura, Toshio; 1st Lt.—Home at Kumamoto-ken. Commander of Japanese troops at Began, 75 km. N.W. of Baguio, 1944.
Hirano, Kotaro; Colonel—Home at Miyazaki-ken. Commanding Officer of Japanese 61st Supply and Provision Unit.
Ishiki, Captain—Connected with Japanese Military Police in Manila. At War's end reported to be in Military Police School in Tokyo, Japan.
Mori, Banzo; Lt. Col.—Commander of Cabanatuan Prison, 1942-1944. Home reported to be on Shikoku Island, Ken of Tokushima of Kagawa.
Hatakeyama, Osaburo; 1st Lt.—Iwate-ken, Waza-gun, Tsutsuzawa-cho, Higashi Haruyama.
Noma, Gennosuke; Colonel—Commanding Officer Gendarmerie, Hongkong. December, 1941 to February, 1945.

Bitter Disappointment Marks Return Home Of Nisei Who Wish They Had Stayed in U.S.

By DUANE HENNESSY

URAGA (AP), December 11.—In the stench-ridden halls of one of the filthy barracks in which Japanese civilians returning from the United States are housed, one of those who renounced his American citizenship hurried over to this correspondent and said: "This place is terrible. Why can't the American army disinfect these buildings? Why didn't they do it before we arrived."

The reply: "It's just tough, brother, but the American army has nothing to do with this place. You are under the Japanese government now and they are running this camp. These are the buildings they picked for you.

He said his name was Robert Tsuida, that he was born in Hawaii and had been cooking in Chicago. At some time or other he worked in Santa Ana, California. "We never thought we were coming back to anything as bad as his," Tsuida said. "This is terrible."

A Harsh Revelation

The welcome they got in Japan was a harsh revelation for these repatriates who asked that they be relieved of their American citizenship and sent to Nippon. Once they leave an American vessel they are completely under the Japanese government. Uraga camp is completely out of the American troops supervision.

Civilians truge a mile up the muddy, rutted, unpaved road to reach the camp. There are half a dozen weatherbeaten, unpainted barracks. The windows are broken letting the chill wind whip through the rooms. Others are patched with rusty tin.

Rotting and left untended, the buildings were not cleaned for months. They still have not been cleaned and cobwebs hang from the ceilings.

The halls are littered with debris—old tin cans, ashes dumped everywhere, cardboard boxes. The repatriates have adled to the littler by throwing tangerine peelings about. There are no beds, just much-worn woven straw sleeping mats. Each man is issued four dirty blankets, probably salvaged from the Japanese army.

Tsuida said, "they at least could have cleaned the blankets. They even smell bad. Living in this camp is miserable."

"Not like Japanese relocation centers in the United States?" asked the correspondent. "There is no comparison. I sure wish I had an American meal right now but I guess it will be a long time before I get that kind of food again."

He was told that the American army is not feeding the Japanese people and that from now on he would be on the standard Japanese ration as set by that government.

Says Food Is Bad

Tsuida complained that the food in this camp was very bad so the correspondent went along the mess line where at least 500 men were waiting. In the mess hall the floors were muddy and unmopped with pools of water in the uneven surface. At the serving counter each repatriate was handed a saucer of rice—a saucer about the size of an American coffee saucer. He also got a shriveled apricot about the size of a walnut. The correspondent tried the tea from a huge wooden barrel. It was terrible.

There is no heat anywhere in the camp. Its a depressing place—but that's what they came back to from America.

Tom Satoshi Yoshiyama, another nisei who used to be an American but didn't like it, is back in Japan today at his own request but now he is completely convinced that he should have stayed in San Francisco.

In this dreary reception center 90 minutes south of Yokohama, crowded with Japanese repatriated from Pacific islands, Singapore and the United States, he said disgustedly;

"I never realized it was as bad in this country as it is. Please do me a favor and send a message to any other Japanese in the United States who are thinking of coming to Japan. Tell them in my name that I urge them to stay where they are."

Yoshiyama, who was born in Salinas, California, 27 years ago, was within half a year of graduation from the San Francisco State Teachers' College when the war broke out and he was put into the Santa Anita relocation center.

Got Mad at America

"I renounced my citizenship because I thought I was being pushed around," he said, explaining that he took the step in December, 1943. "I was convinced then that Japan would win the war. I just got mad at America I guess."

Pressed as to why he still thought Japan was winning as late as December, 1943, Yoshiyama made this astounding reply: "Why, 95 per cent of those who came back to Japan on the ship with me thought Japan had won the war. They thought it just a bunch of American propaganda that Japan surrendered and they believed that we are being brought to Japan because the Japanese had won the war and were compelling the Americans to transport us."

As for himself, Yoshiyama said he became convinced Japan had lost the war when he got news of the Japanese defeat at Iwo Jima. Asked why he realized that Japan had lost when others still thought Nippon was winning, he said "Hell, I had common sense."

His biggest item of discontent right now is that his bride of two months is still in the United States, awaiting a trip to Japan because she also renounced her citizenship. Only wives of diplomats were returned on the ship that carried Yoshiyama. He complains there is no way of communicating with her.

The question was put to him: "Now that you are back in Japan just how do you feel about America?"

"I admit it is a damn good country."

"Would you like to go back?"

"Even if I wanted to they wouldn't let me now."

"Yes, but what if they would let you?"

He looked a little wistful as he said:

"I think I would go back."

Army Scandal Bared In Big Firm Expose

Ex-Cabinet Men Linked in Plot to Grab President Post; Shareholders Irked

Evidence of military despotism in which a high-ranking Government official, backed by the military, succeeded in grabbing the presidency of the Japan Soda Company (capitalized at ¥194,000,000), one of the 15 Zaibatsu companies which are being examined by the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, was unearthed recently in a shareholders' movement to oust the military-backed president from the company.

The expose involved top-flight former Cabinet men such as Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and the late General Korechika Anami, Minister of War, who committed suicide on August 15 this year.

The present president of the company is Teiji Owada who was formerly Vice-Minister of Communications. He succeeded Yurei Nakano who had organized the company at the time when no foreign import of chemical products was possible following the end of World War I and successfully managed to make it one of the largest companies in the country.

According to the revelation around 1930 the company began securing loans from the Hypothec Bank of Japan, which finally accumulated to some ¥30,000,000. In 1940, the Bank had trouble with other banks over the matter of repayment of the loan.

Taking advantage of the situation, Teiji Owada, then Vice-Minister of Communications, plotted to install himself as President of the company. He secured the assistance of Nobusuke Kishi, then Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry and an enthusiastic supporter of the war policy of the army, in bringing pressure on President Nakano.

Realizing that the pressure by Kishi alone was insufficient, plotter Owada managed to make Lieutenant General Korechika Anami, then Vice-Minister of War, help him in his scheme. The two were on intimate terms, both being natives of Oita Prefecture.

Anami sent Director Yamada of the Equipment Bureau of the War Ministry to threaten President Nakano that should he refuse to turn over his post to Owada the Army would bring important factories of the company under Army control. President Nakano was forced to accept the proposal.

After assuming the coveted post, Owada and his associates secured a ¥300,000,000 loan from the Hypothec Bank of Japan to finance the company's enterprise for manufacturing oil fuel for aircraft. With the termination of the war, the entire industry of the company was suspended and is on the brink of collapse. The shareholders have now started a move to demand the resignation of President Owada.

Women To Hear Politics

Under the joint auspices of the New Japan Women's League and other women's organizations a lecture meeting through which women may hear the political platforms of the various parties will be held from 1 p.m. December 17 at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, reports the Asahi. With Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri in attendance the political views of the Progressives, Liberals, Socialists and Communists will be heard. The meeting will be followed by vocal selections by Mrs. Nobuko Hara.

RADIO PROGRAM

Tuesday, December 11

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR
ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Wednesday, December 13

0630—RISE AND SHINE 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Round-Up; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—WAX MUSEUM; 0930—CONTRASTS IN MUSIC; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Raymond Scott; 1030—At Ease; 1045—Claude Frank; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE ARISTOCRATS; 1300—8 To The Bar; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Intermezzo; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—SERENADE IN BLUE; 1600—Gibbs-Whiteman; 1630—Eddie Bracken; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music America Loves Best; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS O THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Mirth And Madness; 1900—Mail Call; 1930—Horace Heidt; 2000—Date With Your State; 2030—Roy Shields; 2100—Globe Theatre; 2130—Kollege Of Musical Knowledge; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmer's Hour; Weather; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Weather; Music; 0730—Listeners' Opinions; Music; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100—National School Hour; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ; 1245—Listeners' Opinions; Music; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330-1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; Talk on poems; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Music; 1900—Current topics; 1930—American music; 2030—Drama; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 Kcs.)

0630-0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Rakugo; 2030—Light Music.

How about a 466-Dollar Mink Coat for your wife's X'MAS Gift?
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Sold at reasonable prices.

Reverse Twist System Employed by Japanese Drives Poor GI Frantic

WITH THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION, Kyushu—"It's getting so I don't know whether I'm coming or going", says T/5 Bernard F. Cozzort of 103 Division Street, Rome, Georgia. "They do everything backwards over here." Cozzort, a member of the 32nd (Red Arrow) Infantry Division's 120th field artillery battalion, currently doing occupation duty on Kyushu explains it all as follows: "It didn't surprise me too much when I found the Japanese drove on the left hand side of the street and read their books backwards. But when they put me in charge of a gang of carpenters I discovered they pulled their planes instead of pushing them. Their saw teeth are backwards. So they pull them too. Their door handles turn the wrong way. I could go on and on."

BANNED BOOKS REAPPEAR

Works by Dr. Minobe, Karl Marx And Others Available to Public

Some 500 books whose publication was prohibited during the war have reappeared in the library attached to the Hokkaido Imperial University from November 24, reports the Nippon Shimbunho, a semi-weekly devoted to journalistic affairs. The books, luckily, were not confiscated by the Government as they all belonged to the university and with the repeal of the prohibition, have again been brought out for the benefit of the public.

Among those books are the Discourse on Constitution written by Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, the collection of the works by Karl Marx, the study on the History of Materialism and the Historic Development of Capitalism, both by Dr. Jotaro Kawakami, the History of Modern Social Ideology by Dr. Menger and the Social Foundation of Politics and 45 versions on materialism which view the subject from a philosophical outlook, both by Ikuo Oyama, noted Communist leader currently in exile in the United States.

Nippon Ordnance Destroyed

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Kyoto, December 8.—More than 475,000 tons of Japanese ordnance of all kinds were destroyed up to the middle of November by General Walter Krueger's troops, using Japanese labor, records of this headquarters show. The amount they disposed of represented 50 per cent of that located. Included in the material destroyed were 100,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 10,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,000,000 rifle and hand grenades, and 15,000 tons of bulk explosives, such as TNT and picric acid. Ordnance supply caches were burned or blown up on the spot if safety conditions warranted. Otherwise the material was loaded on barges and dumped at sea.

URAWA ASSEMBLYMEN QUIT

The war-guilt issue hit the Urawa Assembly last week as 10 out of 35 Assemblymen there handed in their resignations in assuming "war responsibility."

Other members of the Assembly are also expected to follow suit and it is believed that the body will have to close its doors until a new election is held, since the Assembly, under present Urawa City laws, cannot function without the attendance of two-third, of its members.

MP'S DISPERSE OUTBREAKS

Matsuyama Residents Protest Unequal Distribution of Necessities

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, Matsuyama, December 8.—A mass demonstration by nearly 1,000 Japanese residents of Matsuyama, protesting an "unequal" distribution of food, clothing and building materials by civilian authorities, was dspersed by the military police of the 24th Division last Wednesday when the crowd disrupted business in several army offices. The demonstration, which was intended to impress the mayor of the town, was held in and around City Hall, which also houses army installations.

The meeting was in no way directed at the occupation forces, it was reported by the Sixth Army, although the military police were called in to disperse the crowd. The 24th Division Headquarters stated that the army has not entered into the dispute, but is being kept informed on current discussions and plans in order to be able to make recommendations to the civilian government.

Settlement of the dispute appeared imminent today following additional meetings between Mayor Kohei Ochi and representatives of the people. Destitute families are to be given prority in the distribution of clothing, food, fuel and building materials. Mayor Och stated that hitherto the only people able to obtain sufficient food were those able to meet black market prices.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED attractive looking stenographer with good knowledge of English. Apply in person to Tokyo PX (Hattori-Bldg.). Good monthly wage.

WANTED attractive looking typist with good knowledge of English. Apply in person to Tokyo PX (Hattori-Bldg.). Good monthly wage.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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271st subscription Concert of the
NIPPON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conductor: JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK
Soloist: WILLY FREY (Violin)
MONDAY, DEC. 17,
TUESDAY, DEC. 18, at 5:30 p.m.
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
PROGRAM
1. D. Schostakowitch: First Symphony f moll
2. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Violin Concerto e moll
3. Smetana: Symphonic poem from "Bohemia's woods and Plain"
Admission: ¥8.70, ¥7.20 (Incl. Tax)
Advance Booking at Matsuya Department Store, Ginza.

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Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED house-keeper and dress-maker (couple) want job with American. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FURNISHED house or part, foreign style preferred by three American Officers. Apply Box 75, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NISEI (newspapermen) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED sunny residence to rent, if possible with central heating and furnishings in Tokyo suburbs or Yokosuka Line. Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

JAPANESE 'futon' (bedding) wanted in exchange for man's shoes (gunka), and 'sagyo-gi', both brand new. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ANCIENT Ukiyoe-picture, wood-crafts, and some industrial-arts treasured up by a certain good family are displayed and sold at Fuji Picture-Gallery near Shisei-do in Ginza Street, from December 8th to December 14th, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

AMERICAN Devry movie camera, suitable for newspaperman, 35mm. Lens 3.5, to highest bidder. Apply Box 58, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CENTURY dictionary, published by the Century Co., New York, (7,046). History of The World War 1914, published by the Times, London, in XV volumes. Apply Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CONTINENTAL and Olympia typewriters, standard type, both in excellent condition, for immediate sale to highest bidder. Apply Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOR sale at Karuizawa: futons, sweaters, blankets, bedsheets, soap, salad oil, margarine, dinner-ware, etc. in one lot to highest bidder. Apply Marunouchi Hotel, Room 426, 10-12 noon.

FUTON, blankets, bedsheets, sweaters, soap, salad oil, margarine, dinner ware etc. in one lot to highest bidder. Apply Marunouchi Hotel, room 426, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

REMINGTON, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition. Apply Box 74, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, portable and standard in perfect condition, and also some records. Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator, radio-gramophone, bedroom set, other furniture, clothing, books, etc. Apply Ribi, 9 Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

AIR-RIFLE, (toy) wanted immediately. Must be in good shape. Will pay good price. Apply Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC refrigerator, preferably foreign make. Must be in perfect condition. Apply Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please give full details. Apply Box 54, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th Floor, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

AMERICAN soldier would like to take clarinet lessons from experienced instructor. Apply Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

EDUCATED serviceman will teach advanced college or music student English for lessons in spoken Japanese. Prefer person that likes music, art and literature. Send photograph. Apply Box 81, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady wants to help American educated officers to learn Japanese and Japanese way of life at her own home in city center in exchange for English conversation. She once lived in London and New York. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

LAUNDRY, largest plant of Tokyo, 48 hours service for Allied troops. Shimizu and Co., Ltd., 252, Honden-Yotsugi, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (79) 0148.

M OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 331, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1088.

TRANSLATION from Japanese into English of matters concerning commerce, industries, chemistry, physics, etc. also typewriting job done. Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO. WEDNESDAY. DEC. 12, 1943

The Significance of the Yamashita Verdict

The sentence of death by hanging, meted out by a United States military court to General Tomoyuki Yamashita for condoning atrocities by his troops, can occasion no great surprise. But the lack of surprise does not detract in any way from its significance. Although an appeal is still pending, that fact also does not change in any way the deeper significance of the verdict.

The case and the verdict can be regarded as being significant from many points of view. Legal students will naturally be interested in the unusual, in fact precedent making, features of the case. The questions of the jurisdiction of the court, of the special character and composition of the court, of the specific statutes of which the accused was charged of having violated, of methods and procedures, are of undoubted professional interest.

Even more significant is the principle which the verdict lays down, that a commander is responsible for the misconduct of his subordinates if such misconduct is extensive enough, even if he himself did not participate in the misconduct. In the words of the verdict, "it is absurd to consider a commander a murderer or a rapist because one of his soldiers commits murder or rape. Nonetheless, where murder and rape and vicious revengeful actions are widespread offenses and there is no effective attempt by the commander to discover and control criminal acts, such commanders may be held responsible." The implications of this principle, if carried out to its ultimate logical conclusion, are profound indeed.

The student of history and of mass psychology will be interested in the effects of this case and this verdict on the attitudes of the general public both at present and in the distant future. What will be the immediate political reaction? What will be the opinion of future generations who will view the case from the long historical perspective of time?

Interesting and significant as these questions may be, however, the question which is of most pertinent importance to the Japanese public is one which arises only indirectly out of the findings of the court. It is not the fate of General Yamashita as an individual, but the broader background of the situation which gave rise to his indictment and conviction, that vitally concerns the Japanese people.

The overwhelming fact which stuns the Japanese people is that Japanese troops on a large scale acted like savages. This is a fact which was not known to the Japanese public until the recent revelations. It is a fact which comes as a surprise to horrify and dismay the Japanese people who had no idea that their troops were capable of such atrocities. It is a fact which fills the Japanese public with unspeakable mortification and remorse, for the vast majority of the Japanese people deplore and condemn such atrocities with no less an intensity than any other people.

No punishment meted out to an individual commander can adequately atone for such crimes, for this is not an individual matter. Admittedly General Yamashita did not commit any atrocities himself. It is also generally recognized in Japan that General Yamashita is personally a man of unusually respectable reputation. Yet he was the commander of troops who acted in an unpardonable manner, and whatever his personal qualities, he was an integral part of the terrible military machine which produced the men who went on a wholesale rampage. The most significant question, from the Japanese point of view, is therefore not whether any one man or a whole group of men should or should not be punished. The question is the much broader one of what can be done to remedy the terrible national failing which produced the kind of men General Yamashita commanded. For the moral responsibility, if not the legal guilt, is as least indirectly that of the whole nation.

For it must be recognized that it is a national failing for Japan to have produced men who committed such crimes as were undoubtedly committed in the Philippines. However true it is that the Japanese nation as a whole bitterly condemns such atrocities, however true that Japanese ideals do not condone such actions, it cannot be denied that large numbers of Japanese soldiers did violate the accepted ideals to commit acts which the nation condemns. Something must be at fault with the nation when so many of its soldiers run amuck to commit crimes against their own national ideals as well as against humanity in general.

It is easy to blame it all on the poison of militarism, but it is necessary to go further and to ask why the nation succumbed to this poison of militarism. Granted that Japan today has become more than fed up with militarism and has renounced it. The fact still remains that there must have been some flaw in the national make-up which enabled militarism to prevail at one time.

As a partial atonement for the crimes of some soldiers, it may be only fitting to hold the commander responsible. But it would be too superficial a view to think that the matter can end there. The nation must root out the underlying causes which produced such erring men. The nation must give unquestionable proof that it has so reformed its very nature as to have become incapable of such aberrations as have characterized the conduct of some of its people in recent years. Only then can the matter be considered closed.

READERS IN COUNCIL

To My Former Axis Colleagues

To the Editor:

To my former Axis Colleagues.

Do not forget. You Nazis in Japan are as much war criminals as our military. You propagandized the glory of Nazism. You advised our government on Nazi methods. You organized the Gestapo system, the arrogant Chokai Association etc. You Germans are crushed as much as we are. You are the most hated nation in Europe, we in the East.

Yet you go about as though nothing has happened. You still think you are the masters here in Japan arrogant and cheeky, to the trades people and to the people at large.

You now pretend you are Americans to us, make friends with the American soldiers through deceit.

During the War you had everything good in the way of canned food-stuffs you kept amongst yourselves. You demanded more than what we Japanese had in the way of food from our authorities who were fooled and now you are deceiving the Americans to treat you better than we Japanese.

We found out what you are. We do not want you in Japan. With your Nazi methods still observable, you will be a hindrance to our coming effort in trying to build up a peaceful and better Japan with the kind assistance and guidance of our saviours, the Americans and their Allies.

"A JAPANESE."

STILWELL HONORS NISEI GI

Awards DSC to Family of Sgt. Masuda for Heroism

General Joseph Stilwell flew from Washington to Santa Ana, California to present the Distinguished Service Cross Saturday to the family of the young Japanese-American soldier killed in action in Italy, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

The former commander of the China-Burma-India theater declared: "I have never yet found a Nisei who did not do his full duty right up to the handle."

The deceased is Sergeant Kazumaro Masuda who died of the wounds he received in the battle of Casino in Italy. Sergeant Masuda made a single-handed attack on a German position that broke up the Nazi operations.

General Stilwell said: "I feel honored to be delegated to make this award. Sergeant Masuda, in winning this, has won the respect and admirations of all real Americans."

Presentation ceremonies were arranged by the War Relocation authorities who reported recently that the Masuda family was threatened after returning to their farm home from the relocation center.

INDUSTRIALISTS REVEAL VIEWS ON VITAL RECONVERSION ISSUE

Lack of Funds Holds Up Fertilizer Firms, Fiber Industry Needs Raw Materials

The editor of the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon, or Industrial Japan, recently questioned Japanese industrialists on the vital reconversion issue. The following is the substance of the interview.

Editor: Industrial reconversion is a very difficult problem. But what is the most difficult point?

Masao Yasunishi (managing-director of the Showa Chemical Industry Company): The problem of funds is the most difficult. Freedom has been restored in finance, so the financiers are unwilling to make loans if the business in question is not a paying concern. The price policy is still unsettled, and nobody knows what the price situation will be after the abolition of controls. Under these circumstances, businessmen cannot get the financiers to agree to their proposals for the latter are naturally unwilling to undertake risks. They were liberal during the war, for the Government covered their losses, but now the situation has changed, and they themselves must bear the losses. The Government has already adopted a deflationary policy, and so it will become more difficult to obtain funds.

Editor: What are the industries that should be reconverted first?

Yasunishi: The fertilizer and fiber industries. Japan cannot do without these industries. The Allied Headquarters has no objection to the manufacture fertilizer, agricultural implements, and etc. Neither has the Finance Ministry any objection to lending operating funds. But loans for equipment are another matter. Most of the ammonium sulphate factories have been destroyed with the result that the recovery of the fertilizer industry cannot be expected if funds for reconstruction are not obtainable. In the fertilizer business, the problem of obtaining funds is more difficult than that of materials.

Japan's Requirements

Editor: How much fertilizer does Japan need?

Yasunishi: The basic question is this:—The Japanese need at least 2,200 calories of food per capita per day. This quantity is half the amount consumed by every American soldier. The requirements of fertilizer on this minimum basis, according to government authorities, are two or three million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and one and a half million tons of superphosphates. As to materials, the situation is now much better, for the war has ceased. The government authorities will be asked to release materials for fertilizer production. This is absolutely necessary for boosting agricultural production, but for this purpose, funds are necessary. I am not sure of the extent of the damage suffered by other industries, but all the damaged fertilizer factories can be restored, and this must be done as quickly as possible.

Editor: What is the present fertilizer production?

Yasunishi: The requisite minimum of nitrogenous fertilizer is two or three million tons, and this amount must be produced in a year or two. The present production of ammonium sulphate is ten thousand tons per month, and that of nitrolime is three or four thousand tons. The present output is, therefore, less than 10 per cent of the required amount. This is a serious problem. Fertilizer production constitutes the backbone of the chemical industry in Japan.

Kei Fujioka (director of the Teikoku Fiber Industry Company): Japan was a have-not country before the war. This poverty in materials has now increased many fold. But as the chemical industry needs little material, this is the very industry for Japan. Watch-making in rural centers has also been suggested, but the manufacture of chemicals is better than that. The industrial future of Japan depends, on the chemical industry.

Problem of Funds

Editor: How can the problem of funds be solved?

Fujioka: The difficulty lies in the problem of prices. As long as this point remains unsettled, businessmen cannot start enterprises. But if this issue is cleared up, financiers will not refuse requests for loans. The solution of the food problem depends upon the supply of chemical fertilizer. The food situation is so serious that the Allied Headquarters has ordered the Japanese authorities to exact their utmost efforts to up food production. But funds are necessary not only for the restoration of factories but for any extension of establishments. In the employment of government funds, however, concentration on urgent points is still necessary. Is there any subsidy to the chemical industry?

Yasunishi: The fertilizer branch of the chemical industry is receiving a subsidy known as "joseikin", but the amount is rather too small. In my opinion, the price of fertilizer should be raised instead of increasing the subsidy. Hitherto the sale of fertilizer at low prices has been insisted upon, but this is not the right policy. Fertilizer companies make only small profits, with little margin to spend on research and other matters. The fertilizer people are willing to do everything to increase production, but enthusiasm alone cannot solve the question. The production of fertilizer is the main business of the chemical industry. In the future, Japan will be able to export chemicals.

Fujioka: The problem of clothing is just as acute as that of food. The spinning and textile industries played a large part in Japanese economy right up to the outbreak of the war. The object of the fiber industries in Japan now is to keep the people from freezing. The spinning and textile establishments were turned into munitions factories at the outbreak of the war, and the reconversion of these factories requires funds, but in these industries the question of materials is more serious than that of funds. Cotton and wool are not produced in Japan, so the assistance of the Allied Headquarters must be asked. In the manufacture of substitutes, that is, staple fiber and rayon goods, caustic soda is essential. Caustic soda is made from salt, which used to be imported from Africa and the Mediterranean regions, and later from the China coast. But unless the question of caustic soda, that is, of industrial salt, is solved, the manufacture of staple fiber and rayon goods will be impossible. The material for rayon is pulp, as everybody knows, but with the loss of Saghalien, Japan will have to rely upon the Hokkaido for pulp which is not very good in quality. As it is impossible to import this material from Canada, at present, Japan must encourage the cultivation of flax in the Hokkaido.

Editor: What about sericulture and raw silk spinning?

Contradiction In Policy

Fujioka: The export of raw silk to the United States stopped at the outbreak of the war. In order to increase food production, mulberry farms were turned into barley or potato fields. The area of mulberry farms once totaled 500,000 chobu, but the area is now little more than 200,000 chobu. The output of cocoons for 1944 was twenty-five million kan, which is only a quarter of the prewar figure. There is a contradiction in the government policy in this regrad, for the authorities are encouraging food production and mulberry cultivation at the same time, Japan has small resources for war reparations, and raw silk is important in that connection.

Editor: But is not raw silk seriously affected by artificial silk?

Fujioka: When rayon appeared, people thought that natural silk would be ousted, but nothing of the sort happened. When staple fiber apperaed, people again thought that cotton was threatened. Here again nothing of the kind happened. This is not to say that natural silk is not at all affected, but the extent of the effect is rather slight.

Editor: Speaking of flax cultivation in the Hokkaido, what is the income per tan?

Fujioka: The income per tan for this year is about one hundred yen including the subsidy. If potatoes are planted instead, the income will be about the same. But if flax is processed, the income per tan will be four hundred yen. In the case of sericulture, the income per tan even rises to seven hundred yen. If flax goods and raw silk are exported, and food imported in exchange, the food situation will be solved.

Nobel Peace Prize

Chicago Sun

Men joke about the Nobel Peace Prize, but somehow the joke never seems to come off. The annual award—with suitable suspensions in time of war—seems to express an undying human faith that the world will yet learn to live at peace.

It is altogether fitting that the prize this year should go to Cordell Hull. Secretary Hull gave the peoples of all lands inspiration and courage when he negotiated the Moscow Pact, and presided over the initial discussions that led to the United Nations Charter. He symbolizes, perhaps as well as any man living, the transition of America from isolationism to responsible citizenship.

'Offside Debates'

Newark Evening News

Present moves to consolidate the Army, Navy and Air Forces have produced all the unification of a ten-ton bomb. The controversy has been steeped in bitterness and confused by the introduction of all manner of extraneous issues, including offside debate as to whether the Army or the Navy or the air arm won the war in the Pacific. It may be conceded that unification of the services is of itself no ironclad guarantee of efficiency and coordination, any more than mere statutory consolidation of civil departments automatically produces better and cheaper government. But it takes no military expert to show us that the essentials of a heads-up military establishment are being jeopardized by the acrimony of the present debate between the Army and Navy lobbies.

THE U.S. SCENE

Must Union Members Give Up Their American Rights?

By CECIL B. DEMILLE

On November 7, 1944, there was submitted to the voters of California a proposed amendment to the state constitution. This measure stipulated, briefly, that "every person has the right to seek and hold employment, without impairment of said right because he does or does not belong to a labor organization.

In the preceding August, I received from the American Federation of Radio Artists—a union of which I am a member—a notice that each member was being assessed $1 to finance a campaign to defeat this amendment. The notice stated that failure to pay the assessment by September I would result in suspension.

A fundamental question of public policy is involved in such an assessment. It is this: Should any organization have the power to force its members to contribute to a political campaign fund, whether they agree with the purpose of the fund or not? I believe firmly no organization should have that power, and I therefore refused to pay the assessment. Since suspension by my union automatically cuts a member off from employment, I lost my job as director of the "Radio Theater of the Air"—a post which I had held for nearly ten years.

The fact that my union cut me off from that employment is not important. My case, which is the case of every American worker, is important because it involves the question of the right to be politically free. Political freedom is the backbone of the Republic. Destroy it and you have broken the back of the United States.

I believe I speak for an overwhelming majority of union members and leaders when I say the American workers must be free from coercion and intimidation, and must have the right to make up his own mind at an election what candidates and measures he shall support.

Not Meant as Proxy

When I signed for membership in the AFRA I did not mean it to be a proxy which would give the leaders of that union the use of my free rights as a voter. In joining the union, I did not suspect that I was required to give up my rights as an American citizen. I did not suppose that I would be asked to place unionism above Americanism, and give up my freedom to support whatever party, persons or propositions I desired to support.

In the by-laws of the Los Angeles AFRA local there is no mention of the right to assess for any purpose. Yet an assessment was made by AFRA's board of directors for a political purpose without calling a membership meeting. Without any authority the board made up the minds of the union's 2,300 members that those members were against the proposed amendment. They did not ask for a contribution of $1; they demanded it on threat of suspension.

This is no issue of unionism. It is an issue between all liberty-loving citizens and a few men who are trying to gather into their own hands, for their own use, the Power of the People—as a small group once gathered power in Germany and Italy and other totalitarian countries. If these men are not quickly stopped, all our individual rights and freedom will be gone.

Forsake High Purpose

Against the will of most union men, certain leaders have forsaken the high purposes for which unions were created, and have gone into politics to bend the nation to their will. In recent years, country after country has seen the specter of oppression and government by small cliques loom larger and darker. The United States is no exception to this trend.

Abraham Lincoln said that this country could never be defeated by an enemy from without, and that if we ever go down to destruction it will be from an enemy within. There has been built up in the country an unelected government which is superseding the power and authority of the elected government. In many instances, those who would speak out are frightened by the "smear" technique which the power-thirsty cliques have adopted toward all who oppose them. A dissenter is branded as a "labor hater" or "fascist." In reality, the dissenter is only pleading for constitutional government for all—the same law for rich and poor, educated and uneducated, majority and minority, union and nonunion and is speaking out against the injustice of one group imposing its will upon the other.

I ask that political freedom be restored to the American worker. As long as a union remains the servant of the worker and not his master, both are safe. You can stop this abuse of power, if you support the right of the worker to be politically free, and if you hang onto constitutional government as you would to a lifecraft in a boiling sea.

NATION IS URGED TO DO AWAY WITH PRETENCE, BE REALISTIC

Causes Which Led to War, Attitude of People After Defeat, And Other Issues Discussed Frankly

By TOMIN SUZUKI

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We fail to detect much difference between the policy being followed by the Japanese Government after the termination of the war and that it pursued before or during the war. If Japan is to recover from the effects of her crushing defeat, her leaders must see that every facility be afforded for the free expression of the popular will. The actuality is, however, that the old self-willed bureaucrats are still at the helm of the State and the Diet is filled with unprincipled members who are ever ready to do the Government's bidding. These parasitic politicians are now engrossed in concocting plans to gain dominance in the new Diet again. They are trying to bemuse their gullible voters by simulating liberalism as though they had never done anything subservient to militarism. They are anxious to check the infiltration of new political forces into the Diet by getting a general election held as early as possible. If it is held in January next year without the revision of the Election Law, they secretly calculate, it will be possible for them to buy votes under the specious name of a "free election." In an election campaign conducted at a time when, as at present, one has to pay as much as ¥30 for one "sho" (about 0.05 bushels) of rice, the cost of lunches supplied to canvassers alone will be quite heavy. Under an election like this, it is a foregone conclusion that the candidates with long purses will be returned. It will be hoping against hope under such circumstances to expect the Japanese people to gain true freedom or Japan to enter on a new life.

Danger of a New War

Inasmuch as an ill-feeling was pretty strongly aroused among the nation against the militarists and bureaucrats during the war already, there is no denying the fact that by Japan's defeat the public has lost faith in militarists. It must be remembered, however, that Japan is a country where military power has been highly prized since the Shogunate regime was initiated. People have long been trained to follow the military lead unquestioningly. Even after the Meiji Restoration, the military clique formed the central force of this country. The knowledge of these facts tends to discourage the belief that a single defeat in war will completely change the mentality assiduously cultivated in the Japanese people for long. The ruin of the old military clique is no sure guarantee against the possible rise of a new military clique. Germany affords a notable example in this regard. Notwithstanding the most crushing defeat she suffered in the former World War, there was a vigorous recrudescence of the mania for armament expansion in that country as her national strength steadily recovered. This tendency went on growing, even the Social Democrats who were originally against war waxing as enthusiastic as the Rightist parties over the expansion of armament, until the way was finally paved for the emergence of the Hitlerite party into the foreground of German politics. The present young generation of Japan have received militaristic education and militarism is almost ingrained in them, so that it will not be easy to purge them of the last vestige of militaristic proclivities in a day. It is accordingly difficult to assert that there is no danger of Japan embarking on another war in future.

Down But Not Out

The militarists have got disarmed and all militaristic organizations have disappeared. But this does not mean that they have been completely swept out of existence. Taking temporary refuge among the masses, the disarmed militarists are secretly watching for the opportunity of seizing power again under the guise of democracy with the aid of bureaucratic and plutocratic elements.

Sincerely solicitous of the welfare of our country, I feel constrained to warn the Government most seriously that the crisis confronting Japan at present is too grave to be tided over by the mere pretence of obedience to the Allied Powers or by the show of specious measures got up simply to gloss over the situation. They must know that the Allied Powers have most drastic measures in readiness for execution in order to stop once for all the occurrence of another war, and that they will not tolerate any shilly-shallying on the part of the Japanese authorities in carrying out the policy and measures which they are required to execute. To be candid, we are averse to the idea of living a life for a long period under alien political and military control. It is our earnest desire that the army of occupation will leave our shores as early as possible. To get this hope realized, however, we must courageously and voluntarily take really effective measures to eliminate all potential causes of war in this country. This is no time for us to boggle at difficulties or show any hesitation in doing what we ought to do.

Japanese Sentiment

The Japanese people are mortified by the defeat of their country in the war. The large majority of the Japanese people feared when they learned of Japan's surrender that outrages, cruelties and other excesses might be committed by American troops as they advanced into this country. Only a few Japanese who had a good knowledge and understanding of America knew that such apprehension was absolutely unwarranted. When events entirely falsified their fears, the Japanese people heaved a deep sigh of relief.

As days passed the Japanese public has come to have a high opinion of the American officers and men. As mutual understanding grows between the American troops and the Japanese populace in this way, it is to be hoped that a new relationship of friendliness will spring up between the two nations. For the restoration of a true and durable relationship between the two countries, however, it is necessary that America's policy toward this country should be marked by thoroughness. That is, America must unhesitatingly show herself inexorable in demanding of this country a most faithful fulfilment of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. It is important to press home to the Japanese minds the fact that the faithful observance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration is essential for the Japanese people in estabishing a new Japan really capable of contributing to the peace of the world and the culture of mankind. The Japanese people are still groaning under too heavy a burden of restraints to be able to rise to their feet, and America's aid is desired for removing this burden. Only when the Japanese people are freed from everything feudalistic and militaristic and are enabled to breathe in a truly free atmosphere in consequence, will a true friendship and a normal relationship be re-established between Japan and America.

Attitude Towards Russia

It seems that most Japanese look on the Soviet Union with hatred and enmity. Japanese grievances against the Soviet Union presumably come of their ignorance of the international situation and of their lack of the spirit of self-criticism. They conveniently forget that when the Soviet regime was reduced to a sorry plight by military intervention carried out by Britain and many other countries, Japan, playing second fiddle to Britain, dispatched an expedition into Siberia, that she formed an anti-Communist front with Germany and Italy, and that she tried to give positive aid to Germany who started an aggressive war against the Soviet Union—and this in spite of the fact that there existed a treaty of neutrality between the Soviet Union and Japan. Although the Japanese press refrained from open attacks on the Soviet Union during the war, the articles it carried were unquestionably anti-Soviet in character. It betrayed a marked tendency to acclaim German successes enthusiastically and gloat over Soviet reverses in the fortunes of war.

Japan could not reasonably expect the Soviet Union to show sufficient consideration for her predicament when she fell upon evil days and refrain from any hostile action against her, seeing that she herself adopted none too friendly attitude toward that country in the moments of the latter's distress. We must at least do the Soviet Union the justice of saying that she was quite faithful in the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Neutrality with Japan during the war.

(To Be Concluded)

Well-Dressed Soldier

Providence Journal

We have learned from an excellent source that a small, odd-shaped soldier went into a clothing store one day last week, pointed to a perfectly beautiful suit, said, "I'd like to try that on," did try it on, and walked out of that store the happiest man on terminal leave in the American Army.

To few men is this privilege given. A cruel fate awaits the brave soldier who has honored his uniform with his presence as long as he was in it but now longs to be out of it with extravagant haste. He will not find the glittering apparel he has dreamed of in the mud.

The smooth blue, the rough fragrant tweed, the trim double-breasted brown, the soft gray, the loud check—they're not there. Some well-rounded companion in arms, six, eight, ten months ago, pointed (as in the historic case mentioned above) and walked out with it into the bosom of his exultant family.

Happy the veteran home from the wars or the sailor home from the sea, whose mother, wife or sweetheart or favorite aunt put his civvies away in moth balls and brown paper against his return